Population Projection

Alberta 2015-2041

Solid long term growth expected

Alberta's population is expected to expand by about 2.1 million people by the end of the projection period, reaching just over 6.2 million in 2041 from around 4.1 million in 2014, according to the medium scenario (Figure 1). Under the low and high scenarios, Alberta's total population is projected to be around 5.5 million and 7.3 million, respectively, by 2041.

Over the projection period, population growth is expected to slow gradually because of moderating net migration, lower fertility rates and population aging. Population growth moderates from an annual average rate of about 1.8% between 2015-2024 to 1.4% in the long term (2025–2041) under the medium scenario. Alberta's population is expected to grow, on average, by 1.5% annually between 2014–2041.

International migration expected to be the primary growth driver

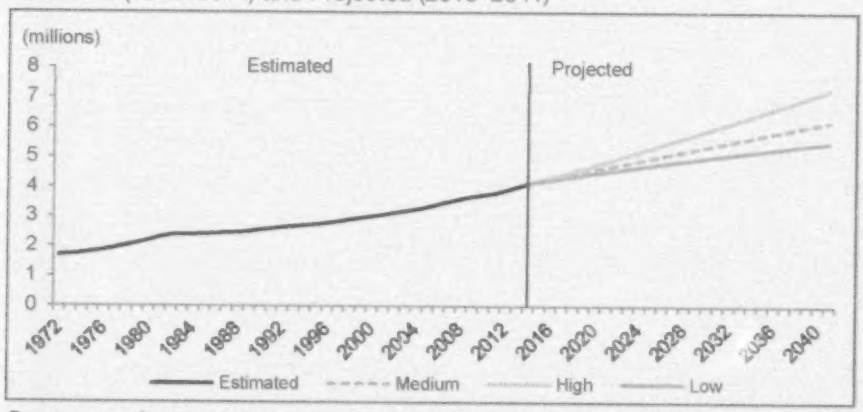
In all three scenarios, future population growth is mainly driven by migration, particularly international migration. Total net migration is expected to slow in the near term due to the economic slowdown before picking up again as the economy improves. For the period between 2014 and 2041, total net migration (1.3 million people) is projected to account for about two thirds of the population growth in Alberta under the medium scenario, with natural increase accounting for the remaining one third (Figure 2). Of the anticipated 1.3 million net migrants, about two thirds, or almost 900,000, would come from other parts of the world.

Albertans are expected to have fewer children and live longer

Despite some year to year fluctuations, Alberta's total fertility rate (TFR) has remained relatively stable over the last 20 years, when viewed in its historical context (Figure 8). Alberta's TFR was 1.79 in 2014, up slightly from the all time low of 1.65 in 2002. Over the projection period, Alberta's TFR is projected to stabilize at its long-term average of about 1.79. Despite the stability of the

Figure 1: Alberta Population

Estimated (1972–2014) and Projected (2015–2041)



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

About this report

This document presents population projections[1] as of July 1 for Alberta and each of its 19 census divisions (CDs)[2] from 2015 to 2041, under three different sets of assumptions (i.e. low-, medium- and high-growth scenarios). These projection results are available by sex and single year of age. Please refer to the appendix for a complete list of the census divisions.

Readers should note that population projections are not predictions. These projections represent a plausible progression of the population, based on the current population base and assumptions regarding future demographic developments, such as birth rates, death rates and migration trends.

[1] The terms "projection" and "forecast" are often used interchangeably and it applies here as well. Strictly speaking, a population projection is a simulation primarily based on historical trends, whereas a population forecast also incorporates demographic and economic assumptions that may have noticeable impact on these trends. The scenarios presented here more closely resemble forecasts instead of projections.

[2] Readers are cautioned that these population projections have been developed at the census division level. Within a particular census division, there could be wide differences in fertility, mortality and migration patterns. Individual municipalities within the census division may experience very different growth trends from the census division in which they reside.

fertility rate, the annual number of births is expected to grow by about 26.4% by the end of the projection period (2041).

In the future, Albertans are expected to live longer. Under the low and medium scenarios, the life expectancy at birth for females is projected to rise from 83.5 years in 2014 to 86.6 years in 2041, while for males it is projected to rise from 79.0 years to 83.3 years (Figure 3). In the high scenario, females are expected to live about 5.9 years longer, reaching 89.4 years by 2041; meanwhile, males are projected to live 7.7 years longer, reaching 86.7 years. The life expectancy gap between females and males is projected to narrow from 4.5 years in 2014 to 3.3 years in 2041 for the low/medium scenarios and 2.7 years in 2041 under the high scenario.

Population aging to accelerate

Alberta's population is aging due to below replacement fertility rates and rising life expectancies, although the province remains one of the youngest populations in the country. Under the medium scenario, the median age of Alberta's population is projected to climb from 36.0 years in 2014 to 38.3 years in 2024, and rise further to 40.4 years by the end of the projection period in 2041.

The baby boomers, who were born between 1946 and 1965, accounted for almost a quarter of Alberta's population in 2014. As the baby boomers get older, the aging of the population in Alberta is expected to accelerate until 2030, when the last of that group reaches the age of 65. The total number of people aged 65 and over is expected to more than double, resulting in 1.18 million people under the medium scenario in 2041 (19.0% of the population). The number of seniors ranges between about 1.16 million (low scenario) and 1.29 million (high scenario), or 17.7% (high scenario) and 21.2% (low scenario) of the total population in 2041, up from 11.4% in 2014 (Figure 4). Seniors are anticipated to outnumber children aged 0-14 years by 2032, under the medium scenario.

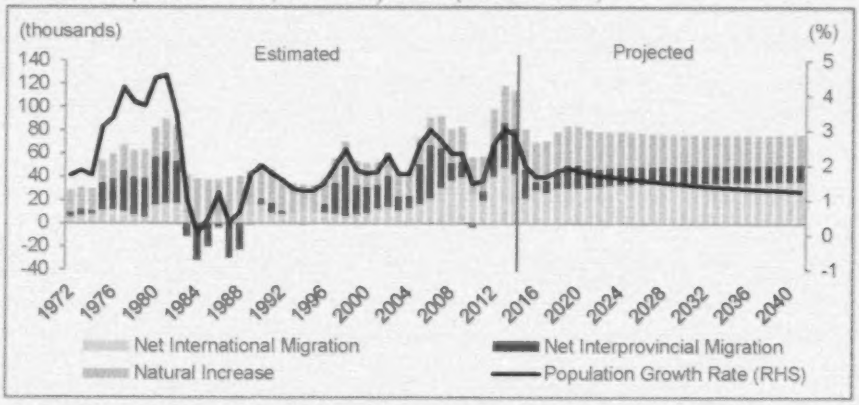
The proportion of older seniors (those aged 80 years and over) is expected to increase sharply in the future as well. By the end of the projection period, about one out of every 16 Albertans will be 80 years and over under the medium scenario, compared with about one in 34 in 2014. The number of Albertans aged 80 years and older will more than triple from the current level of about 120,000 in 2014 to about 398,000 by 2041.

Population aging can be seen in the pyramids in Figure 5. Over the next three decades, the base and the body of Alberta's population pyramid are expected to narrow, while its upper section expands. More specifically, almost all of the age groups under 58 are expected to experience their share of the population shrink, although for some ages the shrinkage is negligible and those aged 58 and over are projected to see their shares rise.

More people are expected to depend on the working age population

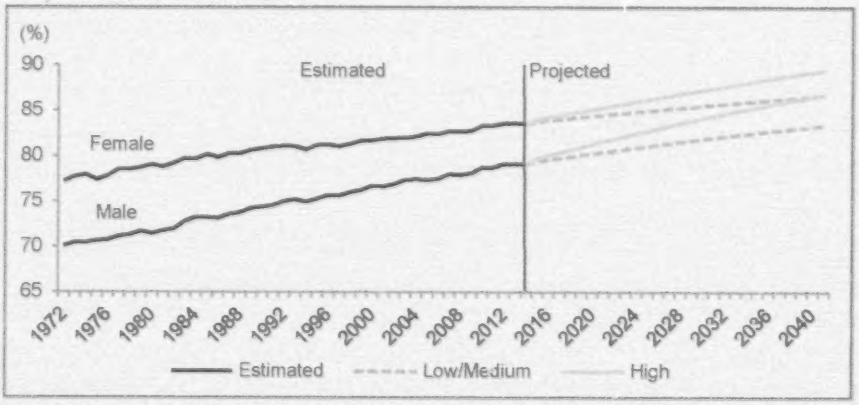
The number of working age Albertans (15–64 years) is expected to grow from over 2.9 million in 2014 to around 4.0 million by 2041 under the medium

Figure 2: Components of Population Growth in Alberta, Estimated (1972–2014) and Projected (2015–2041)



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

Figure 3: Life Expectancy at Birth, Estimated (1972–2014) and Projected (2015–2041)

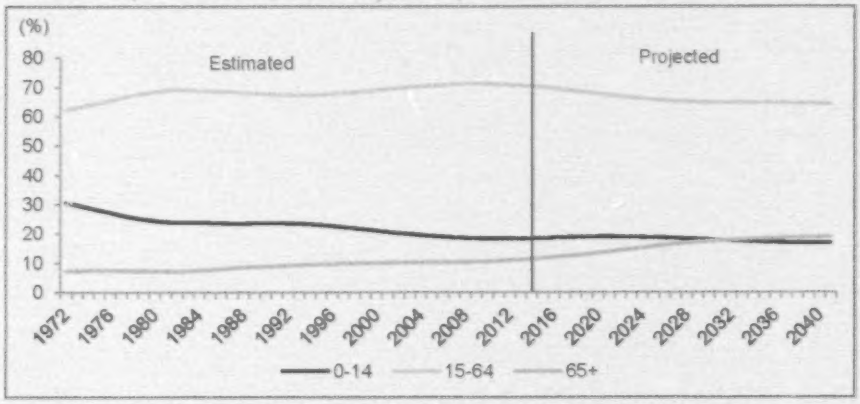


Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

scenario. However, in terms of share of total population, this age group is anticipated to shrink, falling from 70.4% in 2014 to 64.2% by 2041 (Figure 4).

Due to the rising share of seniors and the declining share of working age population, the total dependency ratio, which is the number of children (0-14) and seniors (aged 65 and over) per 100 working age people (15–64), is expected to increase significantly over the projection period. By 2041, the ratio will increase to 55.7 in the medium scenario, 58.1 in high scenario, and 56.5 under the low scenario, compared with 42.1 in the medium scenario in 2014.

Figure 4: Proportion of Total Population by Age Group, Medium, Estimated (1972–2014) and Projected (2015–2041)



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

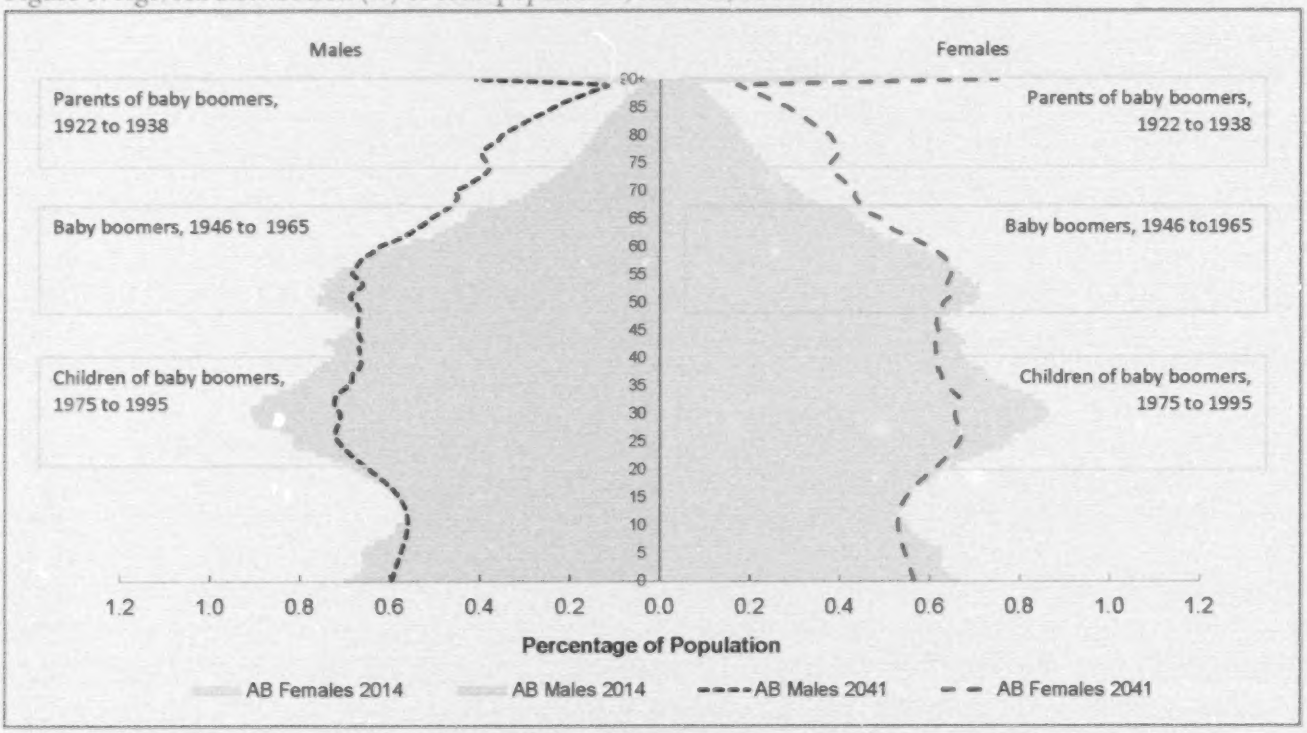
Population growth is not evenly distributed

At the sub-provincial level, it is projected that the populations of four census divisions will grow faster than the provincial average under the medium scenario (Figure 6). These census divisions include: CD6 (Calgary), CD8 (Red Deer), CD11 (Edmonton) and CD19 (Grande Prairie).

Of the 19 census divisions, 17 are projected to have a larger population by 2041, but CD4 (Hanna) is projected to see its population shrink compared with 2014 (Figure 6). Although the population in CD7 (Stettler) is smaller in 2041 compared to 2014, the loss is negligible and the population could fairly be described as stable.

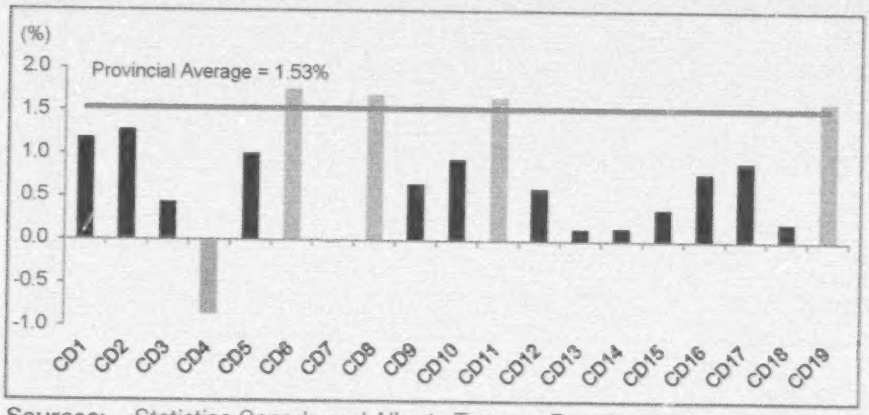
Urbanization is expected to continue during the projection period. The share of Alberta's population living in the two most urbanized census divisions, CD6 (Calgary) and CD11 (Edmonton), is projected to grow from

Figure 5: Age/sex distribution (%) of total population, Alberta, 2014 vs. 2041



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

Figure 6: Average Annual Population Growth by CD, Medium, 2014-2041



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

Table 1: Proportion of Population Aged 65 and Over, 2014 vs 2041 (Medium)

Census Division	Major City/Town	2014	2041
Alberta		11.4%	19.0%
CD1	Medicine Hat	15.0%	20.9%
CD2	Lethbridge	13.4%	18.6%
CD3	Pincher Creek	18.7%	21.3%
CD4	Hanna	16.8%	28.6%
CD5	Drumheller	14.6%	20.9%
CD6	Calgary	10.4%	19.1%
CD7	Stettler	15.9%	24.6%
CD8	Red Deer	11.8%	18.8%
CD9	Rocky Mountain House	14.1%	22.6%
CD10	Camrose	15.9%	21.6%
CD11	Edmonton	11.6%	18.3%
CD12	Cold Lake	10.8%	19.7%
CD13	Whitecourt	15.8%	24.7%
CD14	Edson	11.7%	23.6%
CD15	Banff	10.8%	25.3%
CD16	Wood Buffalo	2.5%	23.6%
CD17	Slave Lake	8.4%	13.3%
CD18	Grande Cache	10.1%	22.0%
CD19	Grande Prairie	8.9%	16.1%

Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

69.9% in 2014 to 73.6% in 2041, according to the medium scenario.

All census divisions are expected to age

All of the census divisions are expected to transition to older age structures. In 2014, CD16 (Wood Buffalo) had the lowest share of seniors (people aged 65+) in its population (2.5%), while CD3 (Pincher Creek) had the highest share at 18.7% (Table 1). By 2041, the share of seniors in every region is expected to increase, but at different rates. The fastest aging region is CD16 (Wood Buffalo) where almost 1 in 4 is expected to be a senior in 2041. With a median age of about 32.2 in 2014, Wood Buffalo's population was unusually young, an artifact of the very large number of young adult migrants drawn to the region in recent years. The region is expected to see net outflows of some of these same migrants over the next few years, followed by much more moderate migration levels. As a result of these outflows of large amounts of young adults, the population in CD16 is expected to age very rapidly. Despite this, CD16 is not expected to be the oldest region of the province; with 28.6% of its population aged 65 or older in 2041 CD4 (Hanna) is expected to hold that record.

Methodology and Assumptions

These population projections use the component method to project the future size and age/sex characteristics of the population. This method is essentially a demographic accounting system. It starts with the base-year population distributed by single year of age and sex. Everyone is aged year-by-year, then fertility, mortality and migration assumptions are applied to the base population to project the number of births, deaths, and migrants occurring within the year. Finally, these three components (births, deaths and migration) are either added to or subtracted from the base population to obtain the projected population for the

subsequent years, by age and sex. The total population is broken down by sex and single year of age up to the age group of 90 years and over.

This methodology is applied to each of the 19 census divisions in Alberta to ensure consistency and comparability. The population projection for Alberta as a whole is derived by adding the projected populations for the 19 census divisions.

The assumptions for fertility (births) and mortality (deaths) are based on detailed analysis of historical trends. Migration assumptions are based on historical trends as well as assumptions regarding other drivers of migration, such as the economy. Job creation and industry development are examples of these drivers. Three different scenarios (i.e., high, medium and low) have been prepared. The medium scenario represents the most likely case, and is the reference scenario over the projection period. The high scenario captures the possibility of higher growth in certain components and consequently higher population growth, whereas lower growth is projected under the low scenario.

The base population for this projection is Statistics Canada's postcensal estimates of the population in Alberta as of July 1, 2014. These estimates were based on the 2011 Census, adjusted for net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian Reserves.

Note that Statistics Canada's population estimates include only the resident population, as defined by the census. Residents must usually be living in a specific area to be considered a resident of that area. Usual residents include non-permanent residents (NPRs)[1], but does not include "mobile" or "shadow" populations, since these people retain a usual residence elsewhere (either outside of Alberta or in a different census division).

Statistics Canada revises components of population annually to provide the best possible estimates. Revisions use recent updates to data sources or additional data sources only available on an annual basis. These revisions impact some CDs more than others, and coupled with changes to the projection can result in lower projected populations in 2041.

[1] NPRs are those temporarily residing in Canada with a study, work or minister's permit, or as a refugee claimant, and family members living with them.

Fertility Assumptions

The fertility assumptions are developed based on analysis of past trends. Historically, there were significant variations in the fertility rates among census divisions within the province. The potential reasons for these variations include average income levels, female educational attainment, employment opportunities for females, and the proportion of Aboriginals in the overall population, etc. For instance, since the major urban centers such as Calgary and Edmonton tend to have more educational and career opportunities than other areas of Alberta, women living in and moving to these areas tend to reproduce later in life and have fewer children when compared with women in other parts of the province. On the other hand, Aboriginal peoples tend to have higher fertility rates and larger family sizes, resulting in higher fertility rates in areas where Aboriginals account for a greater proportion of the overall population, such as CD3, CD12, CD17 and CD18.

Based on similarities in historical trends, the CDs have been divided into eight groups to develop the fertility assumptions (Table 2). Over the long-term, the projected total fertility rates (TFRs) range from the low of 1.41 for group 1 (i.e., CD15) to the high of 2.98 for group 8 (i.e., CD17).

In general, Alberta's TFR has been relatively stable in the recent past as compared to the historical trends back to 1922 (Figure 7). From a baby boom high of 4.4 in 1959 and 1960 to a low of 1.65 in 2002, there have been some oscillations since the late 1970s, but on average, there has not been much deviation in the province's recent TFRs. Under the medium scenario, the TFR is assumed to maintain its average of

Table 2: Fertility Groupings

Group	Census Division (Average 10-year TFR in the Bracket)	Long-Term Group Assumption*
1	CD15(1.41)	1.41
2	CD6(1.68) and CD11(1.68)	1.69
3	CD16(1.85), CD1(1.90) and CD8(1.94)	1.91
4	CD19(2.04), CD2(2.09), CD14(2.03) and CD10(2.07)	2.06
5	CD13(2.19), CD7(2.16), CD4(2.29) and CD5(2.22)	2.19
6	CD18(2.39), CD9(2.43), and CD12(2.46)	2.44
7	CD3(2.73)	2.73
8	CD17(2.98)	2.98

Sources: Statistics Canada, Alberta Vital Statistics, and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

* Long-term total fertility rate assumption for the CD(s) within the group

1.79. In the low scenario, the total fertility rate is projected to fall further to about 1.6, which is the equal to the long-term average total fertility rate (1991-2011) for Canada. Under the high scenario, the total fertility rate is assumed to rise gradually and stabilize at around population replacement level of 2.1.

One of the significant fertility trends observed in recent years is the postponement of having children by women. More females are delaying childbearing and having their first child in their late 20s or early 30s. Over the projection period, we expect this trend to continue, as females continue to pursue post-secondary education and employment opportunities. However, the pace of change is expected to be more moderate compared with what has been experienced over the past decade (Figure 8).

Mortality Assumptions

The method used to project mortality is based on the Lee-Carter model (1992).[2] This model essentially breaks down the age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) into three components: an age-specific constant term, a time-varying mortality index, and an age-specific component that measures how fast mortality at each age varies when the mortality index changes. Then, with the projected mortality index, ASMRs can be calculated for future periods.

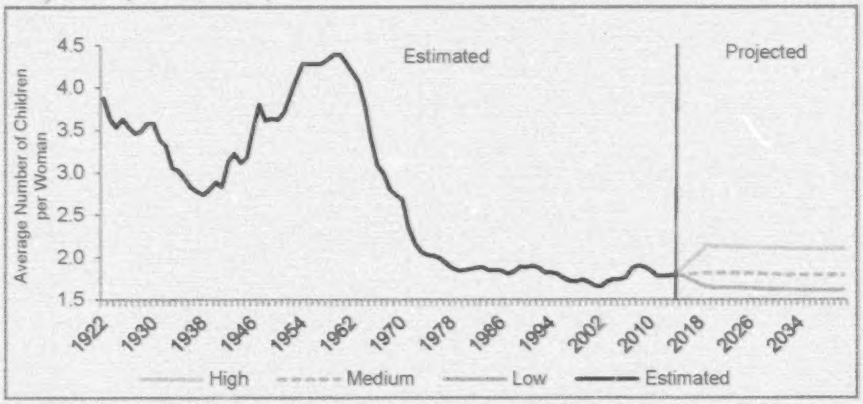
Based on historical patterns of mortality change, the Lee-Carter method allows the calculation of projected mortality rates at the Alberta level. The year-to-year change in Alberta's mortality by age and sex is used to calculate a "mortality change factor". This factor is then applied to historical mortality by age and sex for each CD to produce region specific projected ASMRs.

Two sets of mortality assumptions (low/medium and high) were developed. Under both scenarios, life expectancy at birth in Alberta is expected to continue its upward trend in the future. Under the low/medium scenario, life expectancy at birth for females is expected to gain 3.1 years from 83.5 in 2014 to 86.6 by 2041, while it would increase from 79.0 in 2014 by 4.3 years to 83.3 for males. The high scenario introduces a higher growth profile, wherein life expectancy at birth for females would reach 89.4 years in 2041 for a gain of 5.9 years. Compared to 2014, males would add 7.7 more years to their life expectancy for a total of 86.7 years by the end of the projection period under the high scenario.

Under both scenarios, male life expectancy at birth is assumed to grow at a faster pace than female life expectancy. This is consistent with recent historical trends where males have experienced larger gains than females. Therefore, the gender gap continues to shrink over the projection period, falling from about 4.5 years in 2014 to 3.3 and 2.7 years in 2041, under the medium/low and high projections respectively.

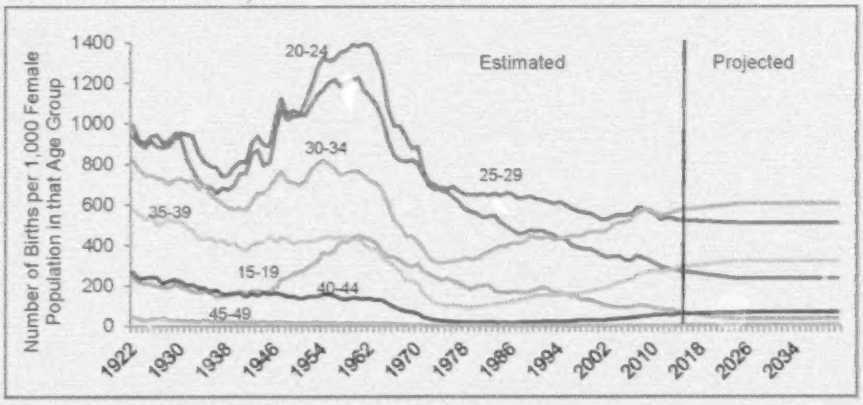
[2] Lee, Ronald D. and Lawrence Carter. 1992. "Modeling and forecasting the time series of U.S. mortality." Journal of the American Statistical Association 87 (419) (September): 659-671.

Figure 7: Alberta's Total Fertility Rate, Estimated (1997–2014) and Projected (2015–2041)



Sources: Statistics Canada, Alberta Vital Statistics, and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

Figure 8: Age Specific Fertility Rate by Age Group, Alberta, Estimated (1997-2014) and Projected (2015-2041)



Sources: Statistics Canada, Alberta Vital Statistics, and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

Migration Assumptions

International Migration

International migration is highly dependent on the Government of Canada's immigration policies. Based on historical trends, three immigration scenarios have been developed to capture uncertainty and change within immigration policy. After hitting a low of 6.0% in 1998, Alberta's share of Canada's immigrants has been increasing, mainly due to the province's strong economy and labour market. In 2014, 15.3% of immigrants moving to Canada settled in Alberta, the province's highest share of Canada's immigrants since the early 1980's. While immigration to Alberta is expected to soften from the recent record level high over the next few years as a result of economic changes across the country, immigration levels are expected to continue to remain higher than the historical average. Over the projection period, Alberta is expected to receive over 1.08 million immigrants in the medium scenario, while under the high and low scenarios, Alberta is expected to welcome around 1.38 million, and almost 0.82 million people, respectively.

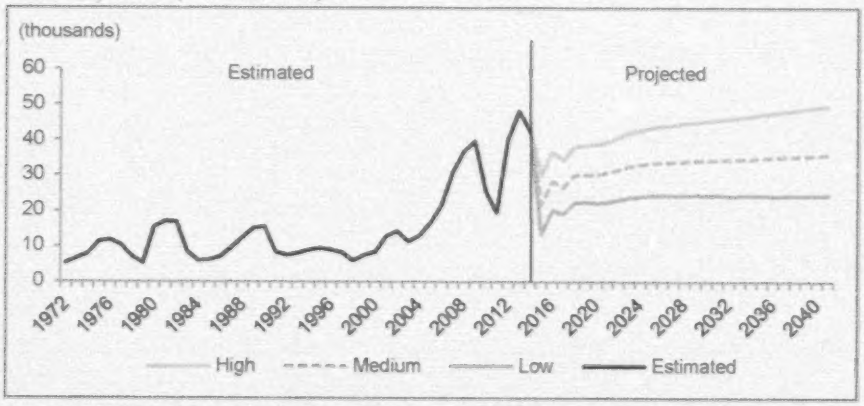
Net emigration (i.e., emigrants minus returned emigrants plus net temporary emigrants) is assumed to increase gradually, as the numbers of in-migrants increase and the province's population expands.

Non-permanent residents (NPRs) is a component that has become heavily dependent on Federal government policies. Due to Federal government changes with respect to the Temporary Foreign Worker (TFW) program, outflows of NPRs are projected over the next three years as those with expiring permits are required to leave the country. Over the long term, the flow of NPRs is expected to return to a more balanced condition, wherein inflows would be completely offset by outflows.

Due to the service industries related to tourism, CD15 (Banff-Jasper) is an area that historically draws a large number of NPRs. Therefore, this area is expected to be heavily impacted by the net outflows of NPRs. Other areas expected to bear the brunt of the changes include CD16 (Wood Buffalo), CD6 (Calgary) and CD11 (Edmonton).

Overall, net international migration to Alberta under the medium and low scenarios is expected to be lower than recent years as the strong net outflow of NPRs dampens fairly high immigration and moderate emigration rates. Projected immigration in the high scenario is strong enough to offset some of the NPR net outflow (Figure 9). By 2041, Alberta is expected to receive close to 900,000 net international migrants, under the medium scenario. Under the high and low scenarios, about 1.17 million and 0.63 million net international migrants are projected to move to Alberta, respectively.

Figure 9: Net International Migration to Alberta, Estimated (1972-2014) and Projected (2015-2041)



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

Interprovincial Migration

Impacted by the province's changing economic situation, net interprovincial migration in 2015 is forecasted to fall sharply below the recent records set in 2013 and 2014 (Figure 10). Net interprovincial migration is strongly driven by Alberta's economic performance relative to other provinces, and as Alberta's economy slows, interprovincial migration is expected to follow suit.

Low oil prices have decreased energy investment in Alberta, slowing employment growth and wages, and increasing unemployment. Despite the current slowdown, Alberta continues to have the highest earnings among provinces, attracting people from other provinces. However, as the economy continues to react to the economic fallout from lower oil prices, net in-flows of interprovincial migrants to Alberta are expected to fall. Based on robust year-to-date estimates, net interprovincial migration remains strong for 2015. As the economy adjusts, interprovincial migration is expected to fall to its lowest level since 2010 in 2016. When the province's economic situation recovers, interprovincial migration is expected to strengthen, peaking between 2019 and 2020 before falling in line with historic norms. The long-term average for the medium projection is about 15,000 net interprovincial migrants annually. The high and low scenarios project about 23,700 and 7,900 yearly interprovincial migrants respectively.

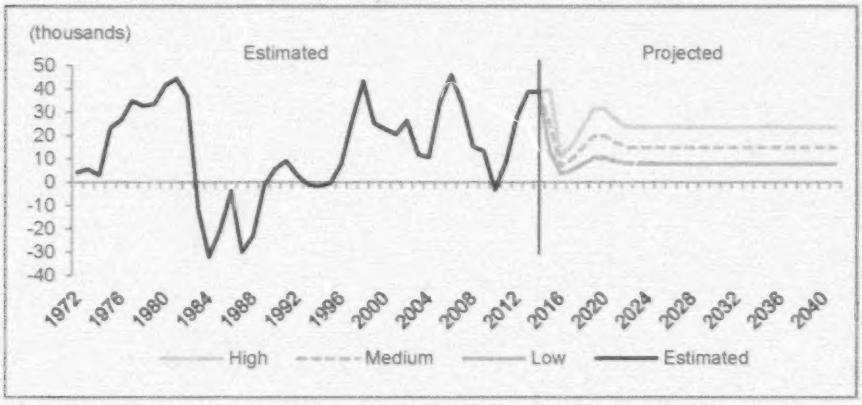
Intraprovincial Migration

The projected number of people moving between census divisions, i.e., intraprovincial migration, is developed using long-term averages. Since intraprovincial migration has no impact on Alberta's overall population growth, only one scenario has been developed in this projection. Over the next 27 years, over three-quarters of the net intraprovincial migrants within Alberta are expected to move to the two largest urban centers, Calgary and Edmonton, for employment and educational opportunities. Historically, CD6 (Calgary) and CD11 (Edmonton) have welcomed a large number of intraprovincial migrants, as has CD8 (Red Deer). CD5 (Drumheller) has also, on average, gained a positive amount of net intraprovincial migrants. All other CDs tend to lose population to other areas of the province on a net basis. In particular, CD16 (Wood Buffalo) historically has sent large amounts of people elsewhere in the province, along with CD17 (Slave Lake).

Total Net Migration

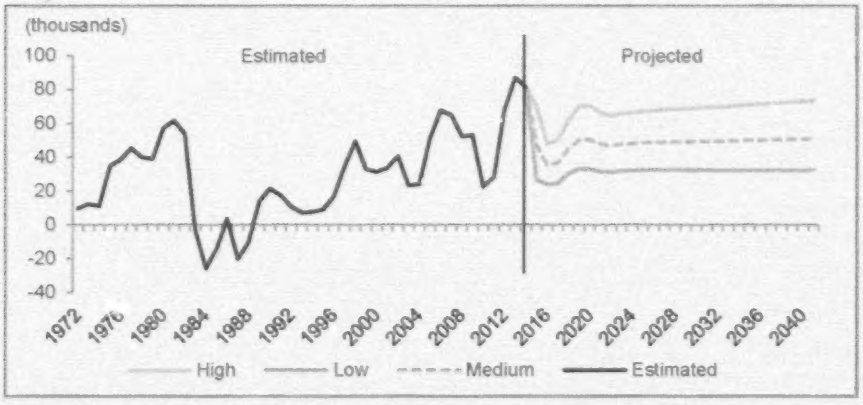
Combining all migration components, total net migration to Alberta is expected to ease off from the strong showing in 2014, dropping to around 47,000 in 2015 under the medium scenario (Figure 11). This level is projected to continue to decline over the short term, as net interprovincial and immigration reacts to the economic changes, and NPRs see net outflows. However, migration is projected to resume a more moderate trend over the long term. By 2041, Alberta is expected to receive about 51,000 net migrants, with about 32,000 and 73,000 expected under the low and high growth scenarios, respectively.

Figure 10: Net Interprovincial Migration to Alberta, Estimated (1972–2014) and Projected (2015–2041)



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

Figure 11: Total Net Migration to Alberta, Estimated (1972–2014) and Projected (2015–2041)



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

Within the province, regions with more employment and educational opportunities tend to attract more migrants. Of the anticipated 1.3 million net migrants moving to Alberta over the next 27 years, 86.3% would choose to settle in the two major urban centers (i.e., CD6 (Calgary) and CD11 (Edmonton)).

With lower oil prices, areas with substantial oil sands developments, such as CD16 (Wood Buffalo), are expected to become less attractive to migrants in the short term. Due to the economic slowdown, certain planned projects in this region have been put on hold or delayed, and previously anticipated time lines have changed. As a result of this CD16 is expected to experience several years of net out migration. In the long term, the region is expected to return to a more moderate level of positive net migration. Given uncertainties in the oil sands resources we expect to see volatility in the migration flows for CD16. Interprovincial employees in this region are expected to be impacted, but are not included in these projections. For more information on interprovincial employees, please see: *http://finance.alberta.ca/aboutalberta/economic-trends/2015/2015-06-economic-trends.pdf#page=3*

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Appendices

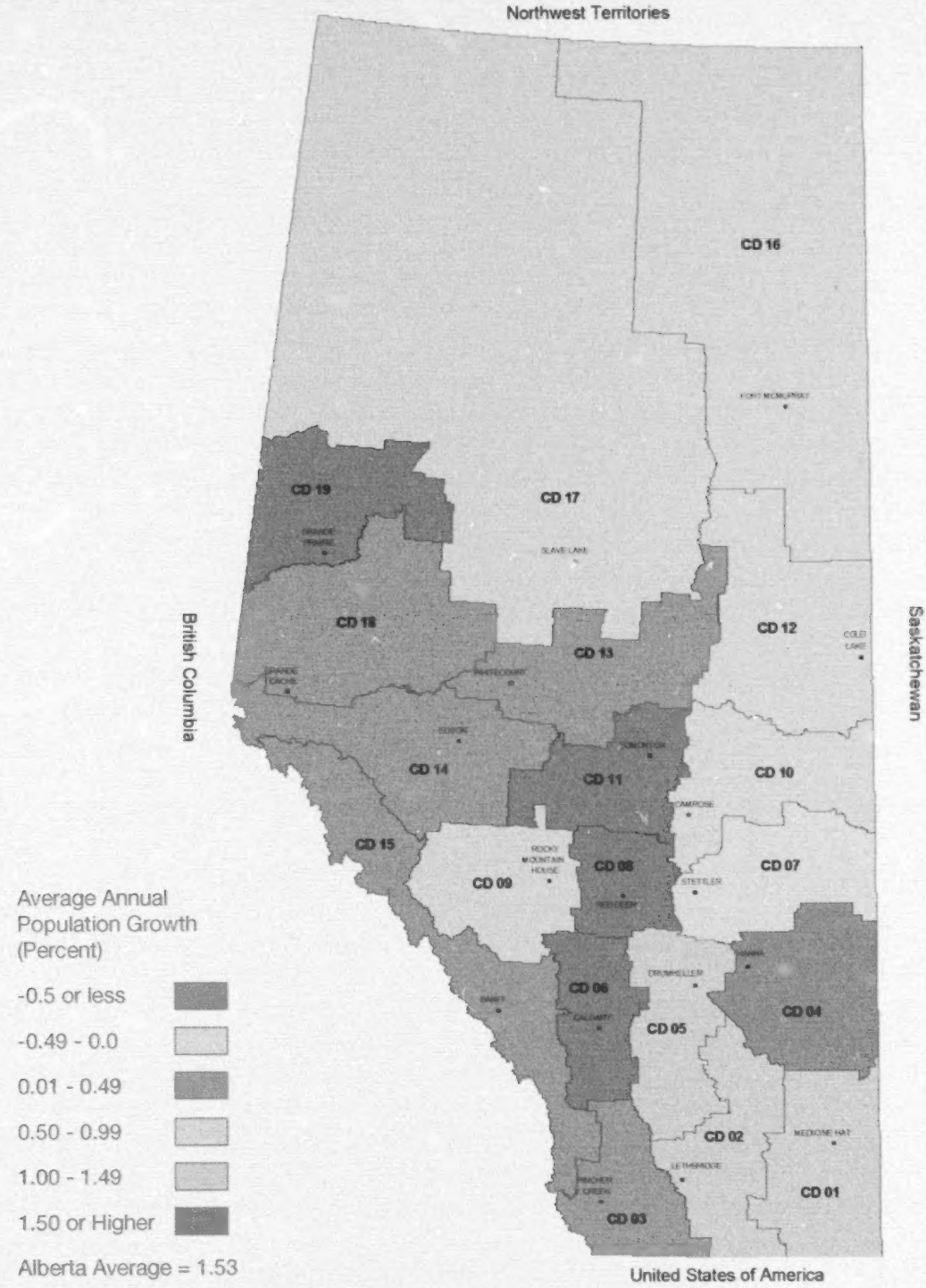
List of Census Divisions

List of Census Divisions and Their Respective Population, 2014 (Estimated) and 2041 (Projected, Medium)

Census Division	Major City/Town	2014 Population (Estimates)	% of AB Total	2041 Population (Medium Scenario)	% of AB Total
Alberta		4,121,692		6,204,405	
CD1	Medicine Hat	84,216	2.04	115,690	1.86
CD2	Lethbridge	170,736	4.14	240,325	3.87
CD3	Pincher Creek	40,444	0.98	45,435	0.73
CD4	Hanna	10,047	0.24	7,945	0.13
CD5	Drumheller	57,098	1.39	74,840	1.21
CD6	Calgary	1,511,767	36.68	2,420,420	39.01
CD7	Stettler	41,687	1.01	41,435	0.67
CD8	Red Deer	212,326	5.15	333,570	5.38
CD9	Rocky Mountain House	22,247	0.54	26,500	0.43
CD10	Camrose	99,837	2.42	128,610	2.07
CD11	Edmonton	1,371,307	33.27	2,143,850	34.55
CD12	Cold Lake	73,356	1.78	86,295	1.39
CD13	Whitecourt	71,235	1.73	73,965	1.19
CD14	Edson	30,070	0.73	31,325	0.50
CD15	Banff	40,286	0.98	44,480	0.72
CD16	Wood Buffalo	80,502	1.95	99,470	1.60
CD17	Slave Lake	65,656	1.59	83,915	1.35
CD18	Grande Cache	15,644	0.38	16,550	0.27
CD19	Grande Prairie	123,231	2.99	189,780	3.06

Source: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

Average Annual Growth Rate (2014-2041) for Census Divisions



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance
Note: Census Divisions boundary file, Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

Glossary

Age Specific Fertility Rate	Number of births per 1,000 women of a specific age within the childbearing age range, normally age 15 to 49 years.
Aged Dependency Ratio	Ratio of population aged 65 and over to the labour force population (aged 15-64).
Baby Boomer Period	Period following World War II (1946–1965), marked by an important increase in fertility rates and in the absolute number of births.
Components of Population Growth	Births, deaths and migration are components that alter the size of the total population and its composition by age and sex.
Emigrant	Canadian citizen or immigrant who left Canada to settle permanently in another country.
Immigrant	Person who has been permitted by immigration authorities to live in Canada permanently.
International Migration	Movement of persons between Canada and other countries.
Interprovincial Migration	Movement from one province/territory to another resulting in a permanent change in residence. A person who takes up residence in another province is an out-migrant with reference to the province of origin and an in-migrant with reference to the province of destination.
Intraprovincial Migration	Movement within the province from one Census Division to another resulting in a permanent change in residence.
Median Age	Age "x", such that exactly one half of the population is older than "x" and the other half is younger than "x".
Migration	Permanent change of residence from one geographical unit to another.
Mortality Rate	The number of deaths per 1,000 individuals in a defined population for a particular time period.
Natural Increase	Population change resulting from only the births and deaths within that population.
Net International Migration	Equal to: immigrants – emigrants + returning emigrants – temporary emigrants + net non-permanent residents
Net Interprovincial Migration	Difference between in-migrants and out-migrants for a given province or territory.
Net Migration	Difference between in-migration and out-migration for a given area and period of time.
Net Non-Permanent Residents	Variation in the number non-permanent residents between two dates.
Net Temporary Emigrants	Variation in the number of temporary emigrants between two dates.
Net Undercoverage	Difference between the number of persons who were covered by the census but who were not enumerated (i.e. undercoverage) and the number of persons who were enumerated when they should not have been or who were enumerated more than once (i.e. overcoverage).
Non-Permanent Residents	Persons from another country who had an employment authorization, a student authorization, or a Minister's permit, or who were refugees claimant, and family members living with them.
Permanent Resident	A person who is legally in Canada on a permanent basis as an immigrant or refugee, but not yet a Canadian citizen.
Population Growth	Total change in the population of a given geographic unit in a given period, resulting from fertility (births), mortality (deaths) and migration.
Population Projection	An estimate of a future population derived from calculations made on certain assumptions of fertility (births), mortality (deaths) and migration.
Population Pyramid	A chart which shows the distribution of a population by age and sex.
Replacement Level (Fertility)	Mean number of births per woman necessary to assure the long-term replacement of a population for a given mortality level. Currently, the replacement level in Canada and most other developed countries is about 2.1 children per woman.
Returning Emigrants	Canadian citizens or landed immigrants who have emigrated from the country and subsequently returned to Canada to re-establish a permanent residence.
Shadow Population	Individuals who reside in one region on a temporary basis, while their primary residence is located somewhere else. They are enumerated by the census as residents of the jurisdictions where their primary residence is located.
Temporary Emigrant	Canadian citizen or immigrant who left Canada to settle temporarily in a foreign country.
Total Fertility Rate	The sum of age-specific fertility rates during a given year. The TFR indicates the average number of children that a generation of women would have if, over the course of their reproductive life, they had fertility rates identical to those of the year considered.
Youth Dependency Ratio	Ratio of children age 0 to 14 years to the labour force population (aged 15 to 64).

Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance